

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 11. Vol. III.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1817.

[Vol. 31.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY
F. BRADFORD, JR.
At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

Commission Warehouse

JEREMIAH NEAVE & SON,
Of Cincinnati, Ohio,
Have erected large and commodious
Brick Warehouses & Cellars
For the reception of all kinds of Merchandise,
Manufactures and Produce, for Storage, and Sale
on Commission, for forwarding by the river or to
country merchants. Bills and debts collected and
promptly remitted. Purchases made and generally
all BROKERAGE and COMMISSION BU-
SINESS, transacted.
81st Cincinnati, February 19—

Stop the Runaway.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 4th instant,
a negro woman named MARY, about 37
years of age, had on when she went away, a check
cotton frock, a wool hat, and a very large cotton shawl
of different colors. Any person bringing her home,
or securing her, so that I get her again, shall be
handsomely rewarded. W. W. GRAVES.
January 28. 3 tf

Tobacco.

1000 hds. WANTED.—Enquire of
J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
Jan. 17. 3-tf

Flour, Wheat & Corn.

THE subscribers continue to purchase the
above articles.
J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
February 3d, 1817. 5-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received, and are now
opening, a large and extensive Assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
Which they offer for sale either by Wholesale or
Retail, at a small advance for Cash.

Tilford, Trotter & Co.

P. S. Among other articles they have CAP-
PETTING for Rooms, Passages, &c.
Also, a consignment of GOLD and SILVER
PATENT LEVER WATCHES, for sale at Phil-
adelphia prices.
T. T. & CO.
January 1st, 1817. 128-tf

To my Friends and the Public in general

JOHN MARSH has again commenced the
SPINNING BUSINESS. He has in his
employment workmen of the best kind.—Cot-
ton Yarn for sale of the best quality, and as
cheap as any in the western country. I also
wish to inform the public that I have ready for
sale, one SPINNING THROTTLE of 708 spindles,
with all the necessary preparation ma-
chinery; and will have finished by the first of
January, 1807, two more machines of the same
amount. Those persons wishing to purchase
Machinery, can also be accommodated with a
first rate workman to superintend their busi-
ness. 42—October 14.

ALLUVION BAKE-HOUSE.

THE subscribers have erected a large BAKE-
HOUSE, at their mills, on Waters street, Lex-
ington, opposite the Warehouse, where baking is
extensively carried on. They have now on hand a
quantity of biscuit, of the following kinds viz: Pilot
Bread, Navy Bread, Ship Bread, Water and Butter
Biscuit; and engagements will be entered into to
furnish fifty barrels of the above kinds of Biscuit
per week. They have also commenced the baking
of Loaf Bread; such of the citizens who please to
favor them with their custom, may be served at
their own doors, before early breakfast, every
morning, with any quantity they may order, fresh
and warm. Bread of every description will be con-
stantly kept at Isaac Bowles', on Cross-street, be-
tween Main and Main Cross-streets, (near the house of
B. Blount, on Short-street, between Upper and Mul-
berry-streets. **BRADFORD & BOWLES.**
January 23. 4—

State of Kentucky Fayette Circuit Court,

January Term, 1817.

Robert Tucker, Compt.
against
Robert Adams & others, Defs. } IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the Complainant aforesaid
by his counsel, & the Defendant Robert Adams
having failed to enter his appearance herein agree-
ably to law and the rules of this Court, and it ap-
pearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the
said Defendant Robert Adams, is not an in-
habitant of this Commonwealth; therefore on the
motion of the Complainant by his counsel it is
ordered, that unless the said Defendant Robert
Adams shall appear here on or before the 24th day
of our next March Term, and answer the Com-
plainant's bill the same will be taken for con-
fessed against him. And it is further or-
dered, that a copy of this order be inserted in
some authorized newspaper of this state eight
weeks successively as the law directs.
A Copy Attest, THOS. BODLEY, c. f. c. c.

State of Kentucky Fayette Circuit Court,

January Term, 1816.

William Gray, Compt.
against
John P. Schatzell & Co. Defs. } IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainant by his counsel
and the Defendants Andrew Alexander, Alex-
ander Cranston, and John Woodward, not hav-
ing entered their appearance herein agree-
ably to law and the rules of this Court, and it ap-
pearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the
said Defendants are not inhabitants of this Com-
monwealth, therefore on the motion of the Com-
plainant by his counsel. It is ordered that un-
less the said Defendants, Alexander, Cranston,
and Woodward do appear here, on or before the
24th day of our next March Term and answer
the Complainant's bill, the same will be taken
for confessed against them. And it is further
ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in
some authorized newspaper of this state eight
weeks successively as the law directs.
A Copy Attest, THOS. BODLEY, c. f. c. c.

State of Kentucky Fayette Circuit Court,

January Term, 1817.

John Wyatt, Compt.
against
John G. Cowings, Deft. } IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the Complainant aforesaid
by his counsel and the Defendant having failed
to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law
and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to
the satisfaction of the Court that the said De-
fendant is not an inhabitant of this Common-
wealth, therefore, on the motion of the Com-
plainant by his counsel, it is ordered that unless
the said Defendant does appear here on or be-
fore the 24th day of our next March court and
answer the Complainant's bill the same will be
taken for confessed against him. And it is fur-
ther ordered that a copy of this order be in-
serted in some authorized newspaper of this state
eight weeks successively as the law directs.
A Copy Att. THOS. BODLEY, c. f. c. c.

State of Kentucky Fayette Circuit Court,

January Term, 1817.

Gersham Lowry, Compt.
against
Daniel Lacy, Deft. } IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the Complainant aforesaid by
his counsel, and the defendant having failed to
enter his appearance herein agreeably to law
and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to
the satisfaction of the Court that the said De-
fendant is not an inhabitant of this common-
wealth, therefore, on the motion of the Com-
plainant by his counsel it is ordered, that unless
the said Defendant shall appear here on or be-
fore the 1st day of our next August term, and
answer the Complainant's bill, the same will be
taken for confessed against him. And it is fur-
ther ordered that a copy of this order be in-
serted in some authorized newspaper of this
state, eight weeks successively, as the law di-
rects.
A Copy, Att. THOS. BODLEY, c. f. c. c.

State of Kentucky Fayette Circuit Court,

January Term, 1817.

Nancy Cook, Compt.
against
James Cook, Deft. } IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the Complainant aforesaid
by her counsel and the Defendant having failed
to enter her appearance herein agreeably to law
and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to
the satisfaction of the Court that the said De-
fendant is not an inhabitant of this Common-
wealth, therefore, on the motion of the Com-
plainant, by her counsel, it is ordered that un-
less the said Defendant does appear here on or
before the 24th day of our next March Term,
and answer the Complainant's bill, which prays
a decree for a divorce, the same will be taken
for confessed against him. And it is further
ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in
some authorized newspaper of this state eight
weeks successively as the law directs.
A Copy Att. THOS. BODLEY, c. f. c. c.

State of Kentucky Fayette Circuit Court,

January Term, 1817.

William Carroll, Compt.
against
David Barbour, Lewis, Demt., & John McClellan, Defs. } IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the Complainant aforesaid by
his counsel, and the Defendants having failed to
enter their appearance herein agreeably to law
and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to
the satisfaction of the Court, that the said De-
fendants are not inhabitants of this Common-
wealth; on the motion of the Complainant by
his counsel it is ordered, that unless the said
Defendants do appear here on or before the 24th
day of our next March Term, and answer the
Complainant's bill, the same will be taken for
confessed against them. And it is further or-
dered that a copy of this order be published in
some authorized newspaper of this state, eight weeks
successively, as the law directs.
A Copy, Att. THOS. BODLEY, c. f. c. c.

State of Kentucky Fayette Circuit Court,

January Term, 1817.

Robert Tucker, Compt.
against
Robert Adams & others, Defs. } In Chancery.

THIS day came the complainant aforesaid,
by his counsel, and the defendant Joseph Ad-
ams, having failed to enter his appearance here-
in agreeably to law and the rules of this Court,
and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court
that the said Joseph is not an inhabitant of
this Commonwealth: Therefore, on the motion
of the complainant, by his counsel, it is or-
dered, that unless the said defendant, Joseph
Adams, shall appear here, on or before the 24th
day of our next March Term, and answer the
complainant's bill, the same will be taken for
confessed against him. And it is further or-
dered, that a copy of this order be inserted in
some authorized newspaper of this state, eight
weeks successively, as the law di-
rects. A Copy, Attest, THOS. BODLEY, c. f. c. c.

State of Kentucky Fayette Circuit Court,

January Term, 1817.

Philip Pemberton & others, Compt's.
against
Alexander Nesmith, & others, Defs. } In Chancery.

THIS day came the complainants by their
counsel, and the defendant Elizabeth Pem-
berton, having failed to enter her appearance here-
in agreeably to law, and the rules of this Court,
and it appearing to the satisfaction of this Court,
that the said Elizabeth is not an in-
habitant of this Commonwealth: Therefore, on the
motion of the complainants by their counsel, it
is ordered that unless the said Elizabeth do
appear hereon or before the 24th day of our
next March Term, and answer the complain-
ants bill, the same will be taken for confessed
against her. And it is further ordered, that a
copy of this order be inserted in some author-
ized newspaper of this state, eight weeks suc-
cessively as the law directs.
A Copy. Attest, THOS. BODLEY, c. f. c. c.

Kentucky Insurance Office,

March 3d, 1817

AN annual meeting of the Stockholders will be
held at their office in Lexington, on Tuesday the
first day of April next. Punctual attendance is re-
quested.—By order of the President and Directors,
C. BRADFORD, Clerk.

State of Kentucky, Fayette Circuit Court,

January Term, 1817.

William Hanson, Compt.
against
James Morrison & others, Defs. } In Chancery.

THIS day came the complainant aforesaid
by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfac-
tion of the Court that the defendants the un-
known heirs of John A. Seitz dec'd. are not in-
habitants of this Commonwealth: and they hav-
ing failed to enter their appearance herein agree-
able to law and the rules of this Court. There-
fore on motion of the Complainant by his coun-
sel it is ordered that unless the said Defendants
do appear here on or before the first day of our
next August Term, and answer the complain-
ant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed
against him: And it is further ordered: that a
copy of this order be inserted in some author-
ized newspaper, published in this state, eight
weeks successively, according to law. A Copy.
Attest, THOS. BODLEY, c. f. c. c. 10

State of Kentucky, Fayette Circuit Court,

January Term, 1817.

John Ellis and Wm. Ellis, Ex'rs. of Wm. Ellis,
deceased, Complainants,
against
Howel Lewis Cobb, John A. Cobb, Willis Cobb,
Robert Floumoy, and Polly his wife, James
Jackson, and Mildred his wife, heirs of
John Cobb, deceased, Defendants. } IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the Complainants aforesaid,
by their counsel, and the said Defendants hav-
ing failed to enter their appearance herein
agreeably to law and the rules of this Court,
and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court,
that the said Defendants are not in-
habitants of this Commonwealth: therefore, on the
motion of the Complainants by their counsel, it
is ordered, that unless the said Defendants do
appear here on or before the first day of our
June term, next, and answer the Complainant's
bill, the same will be taken for confessed against
them. And it is further ordered, that a
copy of this order be inserted in some author-
ized newspaper of this State, eight weeks suc-
cessively, as the law directs.
A Copy Attest, HUBBARD B. SMITH, c. f. c. c. 10

State of Kentucky, Fayette Circuit Court,

January Term, 1817.

Babb & Springles's heirs, Compt's.
against
James Morrison & others, Defs. } In Chancery.

THIS day came the complainants aforesaid
by their counsel, and it appearing to the satisfac-
tion of the Court that the Defendants the un-
known heirs of John A. Seitz deceased, are not
inhabitants of this Commonwealth, and they hav-
ing failed to enter their appearance herein agree-
able to law, and the rules of this Court: There-
fore, on the motion of the Complainants by
their counsel, it is ordered that unless the said
unknown heirs of the said John A. Seitz
dec'd. do appear here on or before the first day
of our August term next, and answer the Com-
plainant's bill the same will be taken for con-
fessed against them. And it is further ordered
that a copy of this order be inserted in some
authorized newspaper of this State eight weeks
successively according to law.
A Copy Attest, THOS. BODLEY, c. f. c. c. 10

State of Kentucky, Fayette Circuit Court,

January Term, 1817.

William Phillips, Compt.
against
Joseph McCullough, Deft. } In Chancery.

THIS day came the Complainant aforesaid
by his counsel, and it appearing to the satis-
faction of the Court that the defendant is not an
inhabitant of this Commonwealth; and he hav-
ing failed to enter his appearance agreeably to
law, and the rules of this Court; It is ordered
that unless the said Defendant do appear here
on or before the first day of our next June term,
and answer the Complainant's bill the same will
be taken for confessed against him. And it is
further ordered that a copy of this order be in-
serted in some authorized newspaper published
in this state eight weeks successively according
to law.
A Copy, Attest, HUBBARD B. SMITH, c. f. c. c. 10

State of Kentucky, Fayette Circuit Court,

January Term, 1817.

John Rucker, Compt.
against
Robt. Dale & others, Defs. } IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the Complainant aforesaid
by his Counsel and the defendants the unknown
heirs of Theoderick Noel deceased having failed
to enter their appearance herein agreeably to
Law and the rules of this Court, and it ap-
pearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the
said Defendants the unknown heirs of T. Noel,
dec'd. are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth;
therefore on the motion of the Complainant by
his Counsel, it is ordered that unless the said
Defendants the unknown heirs of the said
Theoderick Noel dec'd. do appear here and an-
swer the complainant's bill on or before the first
day of our next June Court, the same will be
taken for confessed against them. And it is fur-
ther ordered that a copy of this order be pub-
lished in some authorized newspaper of this
state eight weeks successively as the law directs.
A Copy. Attest, THOS. BODLEY, c. f. c. c.

State of Kentucky, Fayette Circuit Court,

January Term, 1817.

Mann Satterwhite adm'r.
of Wm. Satterwhite deceased,
Compt.
against
The unknown heirs of Chs. Hinch, deceased, Defs. } IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the Complainant aforesaid
by his Counsel and the Defendants the unknown
heirs of the said Charles Hinch deceased having
failed to enter their appearance herein agree-
ably to law and the rules of this Court and it ap-
pearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the
said Defendants are not inhabitants of this Com-
monwealth, therefore, on the motion of the Com-
plainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that un-
less the said Defendants do appear here on or
before the first day of our June Term next, and
answer the Complainant's bill the same will be
taken for confessed against them. And it is fur-
ther ordered that a copy of this order be in-
serted in some authorized newspaper of this
state for eight weeks successively as the law di-
rects. A Copy, Attest, THOS. BODLEY, c. f. c. c. 10

State of Kentucky, Fayette Circuit Court,

January Term, 1817.

James Morrison, Compt.
against
John Jordan's heirs and John A. Seitz's heirs & others, Defs. } IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the Complainant by his coun-
sel, and the Defendants the unknown heirs of
John Jordan and John Seitz not having entered
their appearance herein agreeably to law and
the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the
satisfaction of the Court that the said Defend-
ants are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth,
on the motion of the Complainant by his counsel,
it is ordered that unless the said Defendants do
appear here on or before the first day of our next
August Term and answer the Complainant's bill
the same will be taken for confessed against
them: and it is further ordered that a copy of
this order be published eight weeks successively
in some authorized newspaper of this state ac-
cording to law, and this cause is continued
until the next term. A Copy, Attest,
10 THOS. BODLEY, c. f. c. c.

State of Kentucky, Fayette Circuit Court,

January Term, 1817.

Thomas Deye Owings Compt.
against
James Brown Deft. } In Chancery.

THIS day came the Complainant by his coun-
sel and the Defendant not having entered his ap-
pearance herein, agreeably to law and the rules
of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfac-
tion of the Court that he is no inhabitant of this
Commonwealth, on the motion of the Complain-
ant by his Counsel, it is ordered that unless the
said Defendant does appear here on or before
the first day of our next August Term and an-
swer the Complainant's bill, that the same will
be taken for confessed. And that a copy of this
order be published eight weeks successively in
some authorized newspaper of this state accord-
ing to law, and this cause is continued until
the next term. A Copy, Attest,
10 THOS. BODLEY, c. f. c. c.

State of Kentucky, Fayette Circuit Court,

January Term, 1817.

Hancock Lee, Compt.
against
Geo. G. Taylor & oth- Defs. } IN CHANCERY

THIS day came the Complainant by his coun-
sel and the Defendants Edmund H. Taylor, Fran-
cis S. Taylor and Thurston M. Taylor not hav-
ing entered their appearance herein agreeably
to law and the rules of this Court, it appearing
to the satisfaction of the Court that they are not
inhabitants of this Commonwealth, on motion
of the Complainant by his counsel, it is ordered
that unless the said Defendants do appear here
on or before the first day of our next August
Term and answer the complainants bill, the
same will be taken for confessed against them;
and that a copy of this order be published eight
weeks successively in some authorized news-
paper of this state according to law: and this cause
is continued until the next term.
A Copy, Attest, 10 THOS. BODLEY, c. f. c. c.

Dancing Academy.

MR. GUIBERT.

LATELY arrived from France, has the hon-
or to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of
Lexington and its vicinity, that he intends to
open a Dancing Academy, in a central situation,
where here he will teach the polite art of Dan-
cing in all its various branches.

Mr. G. takes the liberty of assuring those la-
dies and gentlemen, who may favor him with
their confidence, that his method is entirely
new, plain and easy, and is calculated to ensure
him the patronage of the lovers of that elegant
accomplishment.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen who may wish
to receive private lessons, or to be made ac-
quainted with his terms and days of tuition,
will please to leave their names with Mr. Des-
forges in Short Street, and they shall be waited
upon.

7-tf. Lexington, Feb. 15th, 1817.

SELLING OFF,

FOR approved negotiable paper, on a credit of
4 and 6 months, the following articles, which were
bought in at reduced prices, at New-Orleans, and will
be sold equally low, in order to close the concern:—

50 Crates Queens Wares, repacked, breakage
taken out and assorted
10 Barrels 4th proof Brandy
8 Quarter Casks, London Particular Tennessee
Wine
4 Barrels Port Wine
12 Boxes Claret, choice quality
6 do Vin de grave
6 do Champagne
10,000 lbs. Green Coffee, in Bags and Barrel
10 Barrels Brown Sugar
6000 lbs. Best Green Coperns
25 Boxes Raisins
25 do French Prunes
2 Boxes Parmegian Cheese
10 Barrels Mackerel
10 Kegs Scotch Herring
20 do Pickled Salmon
40 Ton Swedish Iron
500 lbs. German Steel
1 Box Onice Pine
An Invoice of Hardware
A quantity of Logwood and 40 Barrels Rozin—
Also 40 Boxes Bakewells Glasgow—at cost
and carriage. **J. P. SCHATZELL & Co.**
Feb. 21. 8

Twenty-five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the Subscriber,
Sitting at Sander's Factory, a Cream colored
HORSE, 16 1/2 hands high, nicked, white mane
and tail, and yellow eyes—has a scar on one of
his shoulders (not recollected which) Who-
soever shall be taken up the above horse, by
returning him to me, shall receive the above
reward, and all reasonable charges paid.
EDMUND LONG.
11 St.
March 13, 1817.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the town
of Lexington, March 3rd, 1817—held at the
Court-House in Lexington:
WHEREAS the printing office of Thomas T.
Skillman was broken open after ten o'clock last
night, and a part of the types taken away. Where-
fore Resolved, That ONE HUNDRED & FIFTY
DOLLARS be given for apprehending the perpe-
trators of this infamous act, and giving such infor-
mation as will lead to a conviction of said thieves,
and that it be the duty of the clerk to advertise in
the three several newspapers of this town.

Teste,
10-St. **ROBT. MEGOWAN, c. p. t. t. r.**

Declaration of Independence.

IN June 1816, the subscriber issued propo-
sals for publishing a splendid, and in all res-
pects, an American edition of the Declaration
of Independence—with fac similes of the sub-
scribers to that National Document.

He advertised that the size of the paper
should be 26 by 24 inches; or the best qual-
ities that Mr. Amies could manufacture.
The design in bas relief, encircling the de-
claration of independence would be the work
of Mr. BARDON. It was to be surrounded by
the United States, and adorned with medallion
portraits of General Washington, John Han-
cock and Thomas Jefferson. The Arms of the
thirteen United States in medallion, encircled
by characteristic ornaments, was meant to
form the remainder of the Cord.

The whole design was to be engraved by Mr.
Murray.

The interior of the Cord by Col. Fair-
man;

The Portraits by Mr. Leney, of New York,
from original paintings;

The fac similes by Mr. Vallance, who has
been permitted to have access to the Secre-
tary of State's Office, at Washington, for that
purpose.

The Arms of the several states to be copied
from official documents and executed with a
particular eye to heraldic accuracy.
To execute, in the most able and perfect
manner the plan so advertised, has been an
object never lost sight of by the subscriber,
who has been unceasingly anxious, not only
for the splendor and accuracy but prompt ex-
ecution of the work.

An expectation was entertained that the
work would be ready for publication in Febru-
ary, 1817, but this expectation cannot be re-
alized.

The publisher duly impressed with the im-
portance of the duty he has imposed upon the
himself, is determined, that all the expecta-
tions he has raised as to the accuracy, taste,
and splendor of the publication shall be re-
alized. The difficulties that have presented
themselves have been greater than was ex-
pected, and the expense incurred heavier than
had been calculated: but the general approbation
with which the proposals were received, and
has incited the publisher to perseverance, and
determines him to make his edition worthy
the principles which it is intended to perpet-
uate, and the nation to whom it shall be dedi-
cated.

It is needless to speak of the merits of the
Artists employed: they are known: could bet-
ter have been found, they would have been re-
sorted to, on this occasion.

The plates have been under the graver ever
since last May; but such is the quantity of
work, and the style of execution, that it is not
in the power of the subscriber to promise its
completion, before the completion of the next
anniversary of the day on which independence
was proclaimed.

It is found that the paper will require to be
38 by 26, instead of 36 by 24 inches; as there
is no Copper-plate Press sufficiently large to
work off such an impression, a Press must be
made for the purpose. The difficulty of pro-
curing official impressions, drawing and de-
scription of the Arms of the respective states,
has proved another source of delay. Many of
those that have been received, are of so imper-
fect and confined a character—the drawing so
inelegant, and often so inaccurate; not con-
forming in design to the certified description
—that it was found indispensable to engage an
Artist of science, taste and skill, to recon-
cile the discordant materials, and make the
drawings harmonize with the descriptions on
record. This task Mr. Sully has undertaken;
and is proceeding in it with all the zeal that
the subject requires; and he will complete
the Arms of the several states in such a man-
ner as to make this publication the standard
of reference for accurate knowledge on the
heraldry of the union, and as a specimen of
national taste.

It shall be delivered to subscribers at TEN
dollars each copy, to be paid on delivery.

The engraving will be accompanied by a
PAMPHLET, containing the official documents con-
nected with the publications at authorities, and
a list of the subscribers' names.

The engravings will be delivered to subscri-
bers in the order in which they may have sub-
scribed.
It is contemplated to have some copies print-
ed on paper prepared to carry colors, to have
the Shields accurately tintured in the mod-
ern style; and the Plants, &c. colored by one
of our most approved water colorers. The
price of those copies will be THIRTEEN dol-
lars each. As no more of those copies will be
printed than shall be subscribed for gentle-
men who wish for them, are requested to add
the word "colored" to their subscription.

As it is determined to raise the price to non-
subscribers, those who have undertaken to
collect subscription, and those who wish to be
considered patrons of this national publica-
tion, are requested to furnish their names to
the publisher, on or before the 4th day of July
next; after which date, no subscribers can be
received on the terms of the original propo-
sals.

JOHN BINNS,
No 70, Chesnut Street.

Philadelphia, February, 1817. 11

* Subscriptions received at this office.

Twenty-five Cents and a pair of

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.
THE INAUGURATION.

Under the auspices of a delightful day, yesterday took place the interesting ceremony attendant on the entrance of the president elect of the United States, on the duties of his arduous station. The ceremony and the spectacle were simple, but grand, animating and impressive.

At half after 11 o'clock, the president, with him the vice-president elect, left his private residence, attended by a large cavalcade of citizens on horseback, marshalled by the gentlemen appointed to that duty.

The president reached the congress hall a little before 12; at the same time the ex-president arrived, and the judges of supreme court. All having entered the chamber of the senate, then in session, the vice-president took the chair, and the oath of office was administered to him. A pertinent address was delivered on the occasion by the vice-president.

This ceremony having ended, the senate adjourned, and the president and vice president, and the judges of the supreme court, the senate generally, the marshals, &c. attended the president to the elevated portico, temporarily erected for the occasion, where, in the presence of an immense concourse of officers of the government, foreign officers, strangers, (ladies as well as gentlemen) and citizens, the president rose and delivered the following

SPEECH:

I should be destitute of feeling if I was not deeply affected by the strong proof which my fellow-citizens have given me of their confidence, in calling me to the high office, whose functions I am about to assume. As the expression of their good opinion of my conduct in the public service, I derive from it a gratification, which those who are conscious of having done all that they could to merit it, can alone feel. My sensibility is increased by a just estimate of the importance of the trust, and of the nature and extent of its duties; with the proper discharge of which, the highest interests of a great and free people are intimately connected. Conscious of my own deficiency, I cannot enter on these duties without great anxiety for the result. From a just responsibility I will never shrink; calculating with confidence, that, in my best efforts to promote the public welfare, my motives will always be duly appreciated, and my conduct be viewed with that candor and indulgence which I have experienced in other stations.

In commencing the duties of the chief executive office, it has been the practice of the distinguished men who have gone before me, to explain the principles which would govern them in their respective administrations. In following their venerable example, my attention is naturally drawn to the great causes which have contributed, in a principal degree, to produce the present happy condition of the United States. They will best explain the nature of our duties, and shed much light on the policy which ought to be pursued in future.

From the commencement of our revolution to the present day, almost forty years have elapsed, and from the establishment of this constitution, twenty-eight. Through this whole term, the government has been, what may emphatically be called, self-government; and what has been the effect? To whatever object we turn our attention, whether it relates to our foreign or domestic concerns, we find abundant cause to felicitate ourselves in the excellence of our institutions. During a period fraught with difficulties, and marked by very extraordinary events, the United States have flourished beyond example. Their citizens, individually, have been happy, and the nation prosperous.

Under this constitution, our commerce has been wisely regulated with foreign nations, and between the states; new states have been admitted into our union; our territory has been enlarged, by fair and honorable treaty, and with great advantage to the original states; the states respectively, protected by the national government, under a mild parental system, against foreign dangers, and enjoying within their separate spheres, by a wise partition of power, a just proportion of the sovereignty, have improved their police, extended their settlements, and attained a strength and maturity, which are the best proofs of wholesome laws, well administered. And if we look to the condition of individuals, what a proud spectacle does it exhibit! On whom has oppression fallen in any quarter of our Union? Who has been deprived of any right of person or property? Who restrained from offering his vows, in the mode which he prefers, to the Divine Author of his being? It is well known that all these blessings have been enjoyed in their fullest extent; and I add, with peculiar satisfaction, that there has been no example of a capital punishment being inflicted on any one for the crime of high treason.

Some, who might admit the competency of our government to these beneficent duties, might doubt it, in trials, which put to the test its strength and efficiency, as a member of the great community of nations. Here, too, experience has afforded us the most satisfactory proof in its favor. Just as this constitution was put into action, several of the principal states of Europe had become much agitated, and some of them seriously convulsed. Destructive wars ensued, which have, of late only been terminated. In the course of these conflicts, the United States received great injury from several of the parties. It was their interest to stand aloof from the contest, to demand justice from the party committing the injury, and to cultivate, by a fair and honorable conduct, the friendship of all. War became at length inevitable, and the result has shown, that our government is equal to that, the greatest of trials under the most unfavorable circumstances. Of the virtue of the people, and of the heroic exploits of the army, the navy, and the militia, I need not speak.

Such, then, is the happy government under which we live; a government adequate to every purpose for which the social compact is formed; a government elective in all its branches, under which every citizen may, by his merit, obtain the highest trust recognized by the constitution; which contains within it no cause of discord; none to put at variance one portion of the community with another; a government which protects every citizen in the full enjoyment of his rights, and is able to protect the nation against injustice from foreign powers.

Other considerations, of the highest importance, admonish us to cherish our union, and to cling to the government which supports it. Fortunate as we are, in our political institutions, we have not been less so in other circumstances, on which our prosperity and happiness essentially depend. Situated within the temperate zone, and extending through many degrees of latitude along the Atlantic, the United States enjoy all the varieties of climate, and every production incident to that portion of the globe. Penetrating, internally, to the great lakes, and beyond the sources of the great rivers, which communicate through our whole interior, no country was ever happier with respect to its domain. Blessed too with a fertile soil, our produce has always been very abundant,

leaving, even in years the least favorable a surplus for the wants of our fellow-men in other countries. Such is our peculiar felicity, that there is not a part of our union that is not particularly interested in preserving it. The great agricultural interest of the nation prospers under its protection. Local interests are not less fostered by it. Our fellow citizens of the north, engaged in navigation, find great encouragement in being made the favored carriers of the vast productions of the other portions of the United States, while the inhabitants of these are amply compensated, in their turn, by the nursery for seamen and naval force, thus formed and reared up for the support of our common rights. Our manufacturers find a generous encouragement by the policy which patronizes domestic industry; and the surplus of our produce, a steady and profitable market, by local wants, in less favored parts at home.

Such, then, being the highly favored condition of our country, it is the interest of every citizen to maintain it. What are the dangers which menace us? If any exist, they ought to be ascertained and guarded against.

In explaining my sentiments on this subject, it may be asked, what raised us to the present happy state? How did we accomplish the revolution? How remedy the defects of the first instrument of our union, by infusing into the national government sufficient power for national purposes, without impairing the just rights of the states, or affecting those of individuals? How sustain, and pass with glory through the late war? The government has been in the hands of the people. To the people, therefore, and to the faithful and able depositaries of their trust, is the credit due. Had the people of the United States been educated in different principles; had they been less intelligent, less independent, or less virtuous, can it be believed that we should have maintained the same steady and consistent career, or been blessed with the same success? While, then, the constituent body retains its present sound and healthful state, every thing will be safe. They will choose competent and faithful representatives for every department. It is only when the people become ignorant and corrupt; when they degenerate into a populace, that they are incapable of exercising the sovereignty. Usurpation is then an easy attainment, and an usurper soon found. The people themselves become the willing instruments of their own debasement and ruin. Let us then look to the great cause, and endeavor to preserve it in full force. Let us, by all wise and constitutional measures, promote intelligence among the people, as the best means of preserving our liberties.

Dangers from abroad are not less deserving of attention. Experiencing the fortune of other nations, the United States may again be involved in war, and it may in that event be the object of the adverse party to overthrow our government, to break our union and demolish us as a nation. Our distance from Europe, and the just, moderate and pacific policy of our government may form some security against these dangers, but they ought to be anticipated and guarded against. Many of our citizens are engaged in commerce and navigation, and all of them are in a certain degree dependent on their prosperous state. Many are engaged in the fisheries. These interests are exposed to invasion in the wars between other powers, and we should disregard the faithful admonition of experience if we did not expect it. We must support our rights or lose our character, and with it perhaps our liberties. A people who fail to do it, can scarcely be said to hold a place among independent nations. National honor is national property of the highest value. The sentiment in the mind of every citizen, is national strength. It ought therefore to be cherished.

To secure us against these dangers, our coast and inland frontiers should be fortified, our army and navy regulated upon just principles as to the force of each, be kept in perfect order, and our militia be placed on the best practicable footing. To put our extensive coast in such a state of defence, as to secure our cities and interior from invasion, will be attended with expense, but the work when finished will be permanent, and it is fair to presume that a single campaign of invasion, by a naval force, superior to our own, aided by a few thousand land troops, would expose us to greater expense, without taking into the estimate the loss of property and distress of our citizens, than would be sufficient for this great work. Our land and naval forces should be moderate, but adequate to the necessary purposes. The former to garrison and preserve our fortifications and to meet the first invasions of a foreign foe; and, while constituting the elements of a greater force, to preserve the peace, as well as all the necessary implements of war, in a state to be brought into activity in the event of war. The latter, retained within the limits proper in a state of peace, might aid in maintaining the neutrality of the United States in the wars of other powers, and in saving the property of their citizens from spoliation. In time of war, with the enlargement, of which the great naval resources of the country render it susceptible, and which should be duly fostered in time of peace, it would contribute essentially, both as an auxiliary of defence, & as a powerful engine of annoyance, to diminish the calamities of war, & to bring the war to a speedy and honorable termination.

But it ought always to be held prominently in view, that the safety of these states, and of every thing dear to a free people, must depend, in an eminent degree, on the militia. Invasions may be made too formidable to be resisted by any land and naval force, which it would comport, either with the principles of our government, or the circumstances of the United States, to maintain. In such cases, recourse must be had to the great body of the people, and in a manner to produce the best effect. It is of the highest importance, therefore, that they be so organized, and trained, as to be prepared for any emergency. The arrangement should be such, as to put at the command of the government the ardent patriotism, and youthful vigor of the country. If formed on equal and just principles it cannot be oppressive. It is the crisis which makes the pressure, and not the laws, which provide a remedy for it. This arrangement should be formed too in time of peace, to be better prepared for war. With such an organization, of such a people, the United States have nothing to dread from foreign invasion. At its approach, an overwhelming force of gallant men might always be put in motion.

Other interests of higher importance will claim attention; among which, the improvement of our country, by roads and canals, proceeding always with a constitutional sanction, holds a distinguished place. By thus facilitating the intercourse between the states, we shall add much to the convenience and comfort of our fellow-citizens, much to the ornament of the country; and what is of greater importance, we shall shorten distances, and by making each part more accessible to and dependent on the other, we shall bind the union more closely together. Nature has done so much for us by intersecting the country with so

many great rivers, bays and lakes, approaching from distant points so near to each other, that the inducement to complete the work seems to be peculiarly strong. A more interesting spectacle was perhaps never seen than is exhibited within the United States; a territory so vast, and advantageously situated, containing objects so grand, so useful, so happily connected in all their parts.

Our manufactures will, likewise, require the systematic and fostering care of the government. Possessing, as we do, all the raw materials, the fruit of our own soil and industry, we ought not to depend, in the degree we have done, on supplies from other countries. While we are thus dependent, the sudden event of war, unthought, and unexpected difficulties. Is it important, too, that the capital which nourishes our manufactures should be domestic as its influence in that case, instead of exhausting, as it may do in foreign hands, would be felt advantageously on agriculture, and every other branch of industry. Equally important is it, to provide at home, a market for our raw materials, as, by extending the competition it will enhance the price, and protect the cultivator against the casualties incident to foreign markets.

With the Indian tribes it is our duty to cultivate friendly relations, and to act with kindness and liberality in all our transactions. Equally proper is it, to persevere in our efforts to extend to them the advantages of civilization.

The great amount of our revenue, and the flourishing state of the Treasury, are a full proof of the competency of the national resources, for any emergency, as they are, the willingness of our fellow-citizens to bear the burthens which the public necessities require. The vast amount of vacant lands, the value of which daily augments, forms an additional resource of great extent and duration. These resources, besides accomplishing every other necessary purpose, put it completely in the power of the United States to discharge the national debt at an early period. Peace is the best time for improvement, and preparation of every kind; it is in peace that our commerce flourishes most, that taxes are most easily paid and that the revenue is most productive.

The Executive is charged officially, in the Departments under it, with the disbursement of the public money, and is responsible for the faithful application of it, to the purposes for which it is raised. The Legislature is the watchful guardian over the public purse. It is its duty to see that the disbursement has been honestly made. To meet the requisite responsibility, every facility should be afforded to the Executive, to enable it to bring the public agents entrusted with the public money, strictly and promptly to account. Nothing should be presumed against them; but if, with the requisite facilities, the public money is suffered to lie long and uselessly, in their hands, they will not be the only defaulters, nor will the demoralizing effect be confined to them. It will evince a relaxation, and want of tone in the administration, which will be felt by the whole community. I shall do all that I can, to secure economy and fidelity in this important branch of the administration, and I doubt not that the Legislature will perform its duty with equal zeal. A thorough examination should be regularly made, and I will promote it.

It is particularly gratifying to me, to enter on the discharge of these duties, at a time when the United States are blessed with peace. It is a state most consistent with their prosperity and happiness. It will be my sincere desire to preserve it, so far as depends on the Executive, on just principles, with all nations, claiming nothing unreasonable of any, and rendering to each what it is due.

Equally gratifying is it, to witness the increased harmony of opinion, which pervades our Union. Discord does not belong to our system. Union is recommended, as well by the free and benign principles of our government, extending its blessings to every individual, as by the other eminent advantages attending it. The American people have encountered together great dangers, and sustained severe trials with success. They constitute one great family, with a common interest. Experience has enlightened us, on some questions of essential importance to the country. The progress has been slow, dictated by a just reflection, and a faithful regard to every interest connected with it. To promote this harmony in accord with the principles of our republican government, and in a manner to give them the most complete effect, and to advance in all other respects the best interests of our Union, will be the object of my constant and zealous exertions.

Never did a government commence under auspices so favorable, nor ever was success so complete. If we look to the history of other nations, ancient or modern, we find no example of a growth so rapid, so gigantic; of a people so prosperous and happy. In contemplating what we have still to perform, the heart of every citizen must expand with joy, when he reflects how near our government has approached to perfection; that in respect to it, we have no essential improvement to make; that the great object is, to preserve it in the essential principles and features which characterize it, and that that is to be done by preserving the virtue and enlightening the minds of the people; and, as a security against foreign dangers, to adopt such arrangements as are indispensable to the support of our independence, our rights, and liberties. If we persevere in the career in which we have advanced so far, and in the path already traced, we cannot fail, under the favour of a gracious Providence, to attain the high destiny which seems to await us.

In the administrations of the illustrious men who have preceded me in this high station, with some of whom I have been connected by the closest ties from early life, examples are presented which will always be found highly instructive and useful to their successors. From these I shall endeavour to derive all the advantages which they may afford. Of my immediate predecessor, under whom so important a portion of this great and successful experiment has been made, I shall be pardoned for expressing my earnest wishes, that he may long enjoy in his retirement the affections of a grateful country, the best reward of exalted talents and faithful services. Relying on the aid to be derived from the other departments of the government, I enter on the trust to which I have been called by the suffrages of my fellow-citizens, with my fervent prayers to the Almighty that he will be graciously pleased to continue to us that protection which he has already so conspicuously displayed in our favour.

Having concluded his address, the oath of office was administered to him by the chief justice of the United States. The oath was announced by a single gun, and followed by salutes from the navy yard, the battery, Fort Warburton, and from several pieces of artillery on the ground.

The president was received on his arrival, with military honors, by the marine corps, by the Georgetown riflemen, a company of

artillery and two companies of infantry from Alexandria; and on his return was saluted in like manner.

ADDRESS OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
In entering on the office of Vice President I beg leave to offer a public acknowledgment of the honour conferred upon me by the People of the United States, by placing me next in their confidence to that illustrious citizen whose patriotism, virtue and eminent public services receive this day the highest reward that a free people can bestow.

I assume the duties assigned me in the Senate, with the greatest diffidence, arising from a consciousness of my inexperience in the forms of deliberative assemblies; and when at the same time, I reflect that this chair has hitherto been adorned by men of the first distinction for experience, talents and character, I am oppressed by the magnitude of the responsibility which now devolves upon me.

My heart assures me that I may promise upright intentions, zealous industry and rigid impartiality. If aught beyond these shall merit approbation, it will be justly ascribed to the wisdom and magnanimity of the Members of this dignified body—and upon that wisdom and magnanimity I entirely repose myself for guidance and support.

Both houses of congress adjourned after midnight last night, after an interesting and most arduous session, which continued during the whole day, with the exception of an hour's recess in each house.

So many were the bills passed, and so late the hour at which they were consummated, that we have found it impossible to obtain a list of the acts passed at the present session. Amongst the most important not already enumerated, which passed both houses, and received the sanction of the president, are the following:

The bill to erect the Mississippi territory into a new state; the act to regulate the trade in plaister of paris; the act for the redemption of the public debt; the act more effectually to preserve the neutral relations of the United States, &c.

The bill to incorporate the unchartered banks this district, having been amended so as to limit the charters to five years, and to exempt them from paying any bonus therefor, has become a law.

A complete list of the acts passed during the session, shall be given in our next.

The bill to establish a fund for internal improvement, though it passed both houses, has not become a law, the president having interposed his veto, for reasons assigned in a message which shall be hereafter published.

The bill was returned to the house of representatives, and on the question of the re-passing of the bill, the president's objections notwithstanding, it was decided in the negative, two thirds of the house not having voted in favor of the bill. The vote was—yeas 60; nays 56. The yeas and nays shall be given hereafter.

NARRATIVE

RESPECTING BONAPARTE.

This narrative is compiled from a volume just published in London, comprising a series of letters written by Mr. Warden, the principal surgeon of the Northumberland. It embraces the declarations of Bonaparte in relation to the execution of the Duke d'Enghien—the sudden death of Pichegru—the alleged murder of capt. Wright—the poisoning at Jaffa—and the massacre at El Arish; and cannot fail to be read with the highest interest:

BONAPARTE.

A series of letters, written by Mr. Warden, surgeon of the Northumberland, have recently been published, in which, according to the author, "the conduct and conversations of Napoleon Bonaparte, and his suite, during the voyage, and the first months of his residence at St. Helena, are faithfully described and related." Of all the letters which have been written on the subject of this extraordinary personage since his surrender, in none have we been so fully introduced to him and his suite, as in this work of Mr. Warden. We have here, not only corrections of many incidents, which had been strangely misrepresented through other channels, but some accounts of the present situation of the Ex-Emperor—his feelings and opinions—his mode of life, and of some of the events of his past career. But what will render the work particularly interesting to political readers, and perhaps to the historian, (should Napoleon not persevere in completing the "Anna's of his Life") are some notices and explanations respecting events which are yet fresh in the public mind—we allude to the execution of the duke d'Enghien—the sudden death of Pichegru—the alleged murder of our countryman, capt. Wright—the poisoning at Jaffa—and the massacre at El Arish. The feelings which these topics will excite induce us to pass over, for the present, anecdotes of less interest, in order to give a copious extract, embracing all that the volume before us contains respecting them.

"On entering the room I observed the back of a sofa turned towards me; and on advancing I saw Napoleon lying at full length on it, with his arm hanging over the upper part. The glare of light was excluded by a venetian blind, and before him was a table covered with books. I could distinguish among them some fine bound volumes on the French revolution. The heat of the day had occasioned him to dismount himself of coat and waistcoat. The moment his eye met mine, he started up, and exclaiming in English, in a tone of good humored vivacity, 'Ah, Warden, how do you do?' I bowed in return; when he stretched out his hand, saying, 'I have got a fever.' I immediately applied my hand to the wrist, and observing, both from the regularity of the pulsation and the jocular expression of his countenance, that he was exercising a little of his pleasantries, I expressed my wish that his health might always remain the same. He then gave me a familiar pat on the cheek with the back of his hand; & desired me to go into the middle of the room, as he had something to say to me. I now congratulated him on the preservation of his health, & complimented him, at the same time, on the progress he appeared to have made in the English language. 'I certainly enjoy,' he said, 'a very good state of health, which I attribute to a rigorous observance of regimen. My appetite is such that I feel as if I could eat at any time of the day; but I am regular in my meals; and always leave off eating with an appetite; besides I never, as you know, drink strong wines. With respect to the English language, he continued, 'I have been very diligent: I now read your newspapers with ease and must own that they afford me no inconsiderable amusement. They are occasionally inconsistent, and sometimes abusive. In one paper I am called a *har*, in another a *tyrant*, in a third a *monster*, and in one of them, which I really did not expect, I am described as a *coward*; but it turned out, after all, the writer did not accuse me of avoiding danger in the field of battle, or flying from an enemy, or fearing to look at the menaces of fate and fortune; it did

not charge me with wanting presence of mind in the hurry of battle, and in the suspense of conflicting armies. No such thing; I wanted courage, it seems, because I did not coolly take a dose of poison, or throw myself into the sea, or blow out my brains. The editor certainly misunderstands me; I have at least, too much courage for that. Your papers are influenced by party principles; what one praises the other will abuse; and so vice versa. They who live in the metropolis where they are published can judge of passing events and transactions for themselves; but persons living at a distance from the capital, and particularly foreigners, must be at a loss to determine upon the real state of things, and the character of public men, from the perusal of your journals.

Napoleon appearing, as it were, to be speaking out and to be in humor to deliver opinions instead of confining himself to asking questions, I was determined to speak out too; and I had no doubt that I should lead him into an interesting conversation, or induce him to wish me a good day. I accordingly replied, 'I really think that you must possess more patience than my countrymen are disposed to allow you, if you really wade through all the columns that have been filled on your subject. You cannot, general, suppose, for a moment, that the extraordinary events which have taken place, and of which you have formed such a prominent part, would not be considered and observed upon with great freedom by a thinking people like the English, and who have the privilege—and they even possess it, of speaking and writing what they think.' I was proceeding in full swing, and in a very patriotic way, when he thus interrupted me. 'This calling of names, and these scolding epithets only serve to amuse me; but there are observations in your papers, which produce far different sensations. You have (he continued) a writer whom I greatly admire; I believe he is of your country, a Scotchman—Macpherson, the author of Ossian. There is also a person of the name of Belsham: on what subjects has he written?'—I replied, 'that I believed he had written an account of the reign of our excellent sovereign.' 'Yes (he said), your laws permit you to write of kings, of ministers, and of one another.'—'Yes (I replied) such is the privilege of Englishmen; and possessing the infirmities of human nature, they may sometimes abuse it. Misconception, party spirit, and perhaps, factious minds may, at times tend to propagate and support erroneous and even violent opinions; but the love of justice and of truth form the genuine character of an Englishman.'—'Nevertheless (he observed) you appear to handle my character rather roughly; and more so since I have been in your power.'

'To that opinion, general, (I answered rather quickly) I must beg leave to address a direct negative; you have not always had the leisure to examine English publications which you enjoy at present, but I do assure you that from the time of your becoming first consul of France, to the moment when you set your foot on the deck of the Bellerophon, the English press has never ceased to fulminate its displeasure against you; and this without exception, for the parties who differed in every thing besides, expressed but one and the same opinion of you. This I presume you must have known at the time, though the vast projects that have occupied your mind, may have prevented your retaining a detail of our literary offences; your official papers, however, marked your perfect acquaintance with the hostility of our journals, & returned their paragraph missiles in every direction. You were rather angry with old England, when you ordered the *Monitor* to call us a 'nation of shopkeepers.' A great commercial nation, we certainly are, and may we ever remain so; for it is that commerce which has provided a fountain of resources, whose failure would have prevented even the native and irresistible bravery of Englishmen from making the late additions to our national glory. But we are also a most noble minded magnanimous, and generous people and were never known to insult a conquered enemy; nay, how often has it happened that both our sailors and our soldiers have risked their lives to save a fallen foe? Even when you had thrown away one of the brightest diadems in Europe, and had accepted a slender sceptre in Elba, you were instantly treated with comparative mildness by the more prevailing public opinions in England. And now that you are, as you choose to term it in our power, a generous nature is known to be excited. Yes, sir, there are numbers who would have rejoiced to hear that you had bit the ground on the field of battle, who are now disposed to wish you every comfort that can be safely allowed in your present situation. If the Northumberland had overtaken you in a French man of war, endeavoring to make your meditated escape to America, every officer, and every sailor and soldier, would be bravely engaged in the attempt to take, burn, sink or destroy the ship that bore you; yet as you have been treated by them, during the whole of the voyage, with every gentleness, manly and polite attention—and if I may venture to speak of myself, and I shall beg leave to add, that I was bred up in the hatred of you; nay, that no proofs of holy writ were more strongly imprinted in my mind, than the truths of the then universally prevailing opinions concerning you; nevertheless, I am ready to shew you every personal courtesy to be thankful for the civilities I have received from you, and to offer you such service as I am permitted by the benevolence of the government which I serve, and may be consistent with those regulations which its political wisdom has thought necessary to provide for the safeguard and ultimate security of your person.' I was resolved to speak my sentiments with freedom, and you may now think, my good friend, that I did not balk my resolution. I could not, indeed, forbear to defend the generous temper of Englishmen, when it received such an attack.

My candid sentiments and unreserved language appeared, however, to meet my auditor's approbation; and he asked me, to my great surprise, if I remembered the history of captain Wright. I answered—'Perfectly well; and it is a prevailing opinion in England, that you ordered him to be murdered in the temple.' With the utmost rapidity of speech he replied—'For what object? Of all men he was the person whom I should have most desired to live.—Whence could I have procured so valuable an evidence as he would have proved on the trial of the conspirators in and about Paris. The heads of the French had landed on the French coast.' My curiosity was at this moment such as to be betrayed in my looks. 'Listen,' continued Napoleon, 'and you shall hear.'—The English brig of war, commanded by captain Wright, was employed by your government in landing traitors and spies on the west coast of France. Severity of the number had actually reached Paris, and so mysterious were their proceedings, so veiled in impenetrable concealment, although general Ryal of the police, gave me this information, the name or place of their resort could not be discovered. I received assurance that my life would be attempted, and that though I did not give entire credit to them, I took every precaution for my present

My candid sentiments and unreserved language appeared, however, to meet my auditor's approbation; and he asked me, to my great surprise, if I remembered the history of captain Wright. I answered—'Perfectly well; and it is a prevailing opinion in England, that you ordered him to be murdered in the temple.' With the utmost rapidity of speech he replied—'For what object? Of all men he was the person whom I should have most desired to live.—Whence could I have procured so valuable an evidence as he would have proved on the trial of the conspirators in and about Paris. The heads of the French had landed on the French coast.' My curiosity was at this moment such as to be betrayed in my looks. 'Listen,' continued Napoleon, 'and you shall hear.'—The English brig of war, commanded by captain Wright, was employed by your government in landing traitors and spies on the west coast of France. Severity of the number had actually reached Paris, and so mysterious were their proceedings, so veiled in impenetrable concealment, although general Ryal of the police, gave me this information, the name or place of their resort could not be discovered. I received assurance that my life would be attempted, and that though I did not give entire credit to them, I took every precaution for my present

vation. The brig was afterwards taken near L'Orient, with captain Wright, its commander, who was carried before the prefect of the department of Morbihan, at Vannes. General Julian, then prefect, had accompanied me in the expedition to Egypt, and recognized captain Wright, on the first view of him. Intelligence of this circumstance was instantly transmitted to Paris, and instructions were expeditiously returned to interrogate the crew separately, and transfer their testimony to the minister of police. The purport of their examination was first very unsatisfactory; but although, on the examination of one of the crew, some light was thrown on the subject. He stated that the brig had landed some Frenchmen, and among them he particularly remembered one, a merry fellow, who was called Pichegru. A clue was found, that led to the discovery of a plot, which, had it succeeded, would have thrown the nation a second time into a state of revolution.

Capt. Wright was accordingly conveyed to Paris, and confined in the Temple; there to remain till it was found convenient to bring the formidable accessories to this treasonable design to trial. The law of France would have subjected Wright to the punishment of death; but he was of minor consideration—My grand object was to secure the principals, and I considered the English captain's evidence of the utmost consequence towards completing my object.—He again and again most solemnly asserted, that capt. Wright died in the Temple by his own hand, as described in the *Moniteur*, and at a much earlier period than has been generally believed. At the same time he stated that his assertions were founded on documents which he had since examined. The cause of this inquiry arose from the visit I think he said, of lord Ebrington to Elba; and he added—"That noblemen appeared to be perfectly satisfied with the account which was given him of this mysterious business." I was so far encouraged by the easy communicative manner of the ex-emperor, that I continued my observations without reserve: I therefore did not hesitate to express my doubts respecting the time that capt. Wright remained in the Temple previous to his death. To satisfy me in this particular, Napoleon turned over a long succession of pages in a late publication of Mr. Goldsmith's, which had been brought him by sir Hudson Lowe. I do not recollect the title, which is probably familiar to you, who have suffered that relates to the government of France to have escaped you; but I could perceive that it consisted of extracts from the *Moniteur*, &c. during the imperial reign. As he referred to the index, he frequently pointed out the name of Wright spelled *Right*, and with a confident expectation as it certainly appeared to me, of finding some document that would confirm his account. The author, however, either had not been able to discover any written testimony to mark the precise time of capt. Wright's death, or had intentionally withheld it; and the latter Bonaparte repeatedly and firmly insisted must have been the cause of any doubt remaining as to the truth of his assertion.

As he turned over the leaves of this volume he acknowledged that many of the reports were genuine, but with frequent inaccuracies and misstatements; and if my memory is correct, he particularly noted that which was given at the battle of Marengo. But he did not stop here; and continually desired to know whether I perfectly comprehended his meaning, as that was his most earnest wish. And, now to my utter astonishment, he entered upon the event of the duke d'Enghien's death.

This was a topic that could not be expected; and particularly by me, as there appeared among his followers, who were always on tip toe to be his apologists, an evasive silence or contradictory statements, whenever this afflicting event became the subject of inquiry, which had occasionally happened during the course of our voyage. Here Napoleon became very animated, and often raised himself on the sofa, where had hitherto remained in a reclining posture.—The interests attached to the subject, and the energy of his delivery, combined to impress the tenor of his narrative so strongly on my mind, that you need not doubt the accuracy of his repetition of it. He began as follows:—

"At this eventful period of my life, I had succeeded in restoring order and tranquility to a kingdom torn asunder by faction and deluged in blood. That nation had placed me at their head. I came not as your Cromwell did, nor your third Richard. I found a crown in the kennel—I cleansed it from its filth, and placed it on my head. My safety now became necessary, to preserve that tranquility so recently restored, and hitherto so satisfactorily preserved as the leading characters of the nation well knew. At the same time reports were every night brought me (I think he said by general Rival,) that conspiracies were in agitation; that meetings were held in particular houses in Paris, and names even were mentioned; at the same time no satisfactory proofs could be obtained, and the utmost vigilance and ceaseless pursuits of the police were evaded. Gen Moreau, indeed, became suspected, and I was seriously importuned to issue an order for his arrest; but his character was such, his name stood so high, and the estimation of him so great in the public mind, that it appeared to me he had nothing to gain, and every thing to lose, by becoming a conspirator against me: I therefore could not but exonerate him from such a suspicion. I accordingly refused an order for the proposed arrest, by the following intimation to the minister of police: 'You have named Pichegru, Georges, and Moreau—convince me that the former is in Paris, and I will immediately cause the latter to be arrested.' Another and a very singular circumstance led to the development of the plot. One night as I lay agitated and wakeful, I rose from bed, and examined the list of suspected traitors, and chance, which rules the world, occasioned my stumbling, as it were, on the name of a surgeon who had lately returned from an English prison. This man's age, education, and experience in life, induced me to believe that his conduct must be attributed to any other motive than youthful fanaticism in favor of a Bourbon; as far as circumstances qualified me to judge, money appeared to be his object. I accordingly gave orders for this man to be arrested, by which he was found guilty, sentenced to die, and informed he had but six hours to live. This stratagem had the desired effect—he was terrified into confession. It was known that Pichegru had a brother, a monastic priest, then residing at Paris. I ordered a party of gens d'arme to visit this man, and if he had quitted his house, I conceived there would be good ground for suspicion. The old monk was secured, and in the act of his arrest, his fears betrayed what I most wanted to know—'Is it, (he exclaimed) because I afforded shelter to a brother that I am thus treated.' The object of the plot was to destroy me, and the success of it would, of course, have been my destruction. It emanated from the capital of your country, with the count d'Artois at the head of it. To the west he sent the duke de Berry, to the east the duke d'Enghien. To France your vessels conveyed underlings of the plot,

and Moreau became a convert to the cause. The moment was big with evil: I felt myself on a tottering eminence, and I resolved to hurl the thunder back upon the Bourbons, even in the metropolis of the British empire. My minister vehemently urged the seizure of the duke, though in a neutral territory. But I still hesitated—and prince Benevento brought the order twice, and urged the measure with all his powers of persuasion. It was not, however, till I was fully convinced of its necessity, that I sanctioned it by my signature. The matter could be easily arranged between me and the duke of Baden. Why, indeed, should I suffer a man residing on the very confines of my kingdom to commit a crime which, within the distance of a mile, by the ordinary course of law, justice herself would condemn to the scaffold. And now answer me:—Did I do more than adopt the principles of your government, when it ordered the capture of the Danish fleet, which was thought to threaten mischief to your country? It had been urged to me again and again, as a sound political opinion, that the new dynasty could not be secure while the Bourbons remained. Talleyrand never deviated from this principle: it was a fixed, unchangeable article in his political creed.—But I did not become a ready and a willing convert—I examined the opinion with care and with caution, and the result was a perfect conviction of its necessity. The duke d'Enghien was necessary to the confederacy; and although the resident of a neutral territory, the urgency of the case, in which my safety and the public tranquility, to use no stronger expressions, were involved, justified the proceedings. I accordingly ordered him to be seized and tried; he was found guilty and sentenced to be shot. The sentence was immediately executed; and the same fate would have followed had it not been for Louis XVIII. For I again declare, that I found it necessary to roll the thunder back on the metropolis of England; as from thence, with the count d'Artois at their head, did the assassins assail me.

"Your country also accuses me of the death of Pichegru." I replied, "It is certainly and most universally believed throughout the whole British empire, that he was strangled in prison by your orders." He rapidly answered, "What idle, disingenuous folly! a fine proof how prejudice can destroy the boasted reasoning faculties of Englishmen! Why, I ask you, should that life be taken away in secret, which the laws consigned to the hands of a public executioner. The matter would have been different with respect to Moreau. Had he died in a dungeon, there might have been grounds to justify the suspicion that he had not been guilty of suicide. He was a very popular character, as well as much beloved by the army; and I never should have lost the odium, however guiltless I might have been, if the justice of his death, supposing his life to have been forfeited by the laws, had not been made apparent by the most public execution."

Here he paused; and I replied—"There may perhaps be people in England, who are disposed to acknowledge the necessity of rigorous measures at this important period of your history; but none, I believe, are to be found, who would attempt to justify the precipitate manner in which the young prince was seized, tried, sentenced and shot." He instantly answered, "I was justified in my own mind, and I repeat the declaration which I have already made, that I would have ordered the execution of Louis XVIII. At the same time, I solemnly affirm, that no message or letter from the duke reached me after sentence of death had been passed upon him."

Talleyrand, however, was said to be in possession of a letter from the royal prisoner, addressed to Napoleon, which they who are well qualified to know, declared he took upon himself not to deliver till it was too late to be of any service to the writer. I saw a copy of this letter in possession of count de las Cases, which he calmly represented to me as one of the documents, formed or collected to authenticate and justify certain mysterious parts of the history which he was occasionally employed in writing, under the dictation of the hero of it. Do not startle; the letter was to beg his life, and to this effect. It stated his opinion that the Bourbon dynasty was terminated. This was the settled opinion of his mind, and he was about to prove the sincerity of it. He now considered France no other than as his country, which he loved with the most patriotic ardor, but merely as a private citizen. The crown was no longer in his view; it was now beyond the possibility of his recovery; it would not, it could not be recovered. He therefore requested to be allowed to live and devote his life and services to France, merely as a native of it.—He was ready to take any command or any rank in the French army, to become a brave and loyal soldier, subject to the will and orders of the government, in whose hands ever it might be, to which he was ready to swear loyalty; and that, if his life was spared, he would devote it with the utmost courage and fidelity to support France against all its enemies. Such was the letter which, as it was represented to me, Talleyrand took care not to deliver till the hand that wrote it was unrevoked by death. Napoleon continued to speak of the Bourbon family—continued to speak of the Bourbon family—"Had I," he said, "been anxious to get any, or all the Bourbons into my possession, I could have accomplished the object.—Your smugglers offered me a Bourbon for a stated sum, (I think he named 40,000 francs) but, on coming to a more precise explanation, they entertained a doubt of fulfilling the engagement as it was originally proposed. They would not undertake to possess themselves of any of the Bourbon family absolutely alive; though, with the alternative, alive or dead, they had no doubt of completing it. But it was not my wish merely to deprive them of life. Besides circumstances had taken a turn which then fixed me without fear of change or chance on the throne I possessed. I felt my security, and left the Bourbons undisturbed. Wanton, useless murder, whatever has been said and thought of me in England, has never been my practice, to what end or purpose could I have indulged the horrible propensity. When sir George Rumbold and Mr. Drake, who had been arriving on a correspondence with conspirators in Paris, were seized, they were not murdered." (In looking over those letters for the press, I felt a doubt whether this observation respecting sir George Rumbold was made at this time or at some other; or whether it proceeded from Bonaparte or count de las Cases, but I am positive it was made by one or the other.)

He ceased to speak; and as I was determined to gratify my curiosity as far as his present communicative spirit would allow, I was determined to continue the conversation, I accordingly observed, "that of all the undertakings which composed his wonderful career, no circumstance had excited such astonishment in England as his expedition to Russia, before he had brought the Peninsula war to a termination, which at that time, appeared to be an attainable object." I paused, expecting a reply on the subject; however, he gave none—but, as if he had not heard my observation, proceeded to a renewal, in some degree, of the former topics. (To be concluded in our next.)

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—"
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;"
"News from all nations clung to his back."

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, MARCH 24.

MARRIED.—In this town, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Ward, Mr. THOMAS P. HART to Miss MARY ANN GARDNER.
In Owingsville, on the 20th inst. by the Rev. Mr. How, Mr. JACOB STEELE, to Miss DEBORAH OWINGS, both of that place.

The subscribers to the Lexington *Athenaeum*, are requested to attend a meeting of the Society at their room, corner of Main and Mill Streets, on Saturday, 29th ult. at 4 o'clock, P. M.

N. B. Officers for the ensuing year, will be elected.
The members of the *Foreigners' Friend Society*, for the advice and relief of foreigners in distress, are requested to attend a meeting on Wednesday evening next, the 26th inst. at the school room of Mr. T. M. Prentiss, main street, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Those persons who are friendly to the objects of the society, are requested to attend.

The Bible Society of Kentucky, auxiliary to the American Bible Society will meet in Frankfort on the first Thursday in April, at 11 o'clock, P. M.

The Baptist Missionary Society will convene at the same time and place.

APPOINTMENTS

By the President of the United States with the advice and consent of the Senate.

To be Secretary of the Department of State John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts.

To be Secretary for the Department of Treasury, William H. Crawford.

To be Secretary for the Department of War, Isaac Shelby, of Kentucky.

Mr. Crowningshield, it is understood, remains at the head of the Navy Department.

Richard Cutts, late superintendent General of military supplies, to be second comptroller of the Treasury Department, under the act of the 3d March, 1817, to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts.

William Lee, late accountant of the War Department, Peter Hagner, late additional accountant of the War Department, Constant Freeman, late accountant for the Navy Department, and Stephen Pleasanton, of the State of Delaware, to be auditors in the Treasury Department, under the act aforesaid.

John Coffee, of Tennessee, to be Surveyor of the lands in the Northern parts of the Mississippi Territory, under the act of the 2d March, 1817.

Israel Pickens, of North Carolina, to be register of the land office, to be opened in the Mississippi Territory, under the act of the 3d March, 1817.

John Taylor, of South Carolina, to be receiver of public monies at the land office to be opened in the Mississippi Territory, under the act of the 3d March, 1817.

Stephen Archer, of Maryland, to be additional judge in the Mississippi Territory, to reside in the eastern part thereof, under the act of the 3d March, 1817.

The thanks of the Senate, have been presented to the hon. JOHN GALLAM, and the thanks of the House of Representatives to the hon. HENRY CLAY, for the impartial and satisfactory manner in which they have executed their duties as presiding members of the respective bodies to which they were attached.

NEW-YORK, March 3.

The House of Assembly on Thursday last, passed the bill directing an election for Governor and Lieut. Governor at the spring election, by a vote of 77 to 32. It was sent to the Senate.

From late London Papers.

Lord Cochrane has gone to prison for his fine of 100l, and a subscription for that and his former fine, costs of counsel, &c. is getting up—no one to be allowed to subscribe more than one penny.

Ad. Penrose has announced to the Governor of Gibraltar, that Tunis & Tripoli have given up, at his request in the name of the Prince Regent, every christian captive they had, and there is not now a christian slave in the Barbary States.

SOUTH AMERICAN PATRIOTS.

Late accounts from BOLIVAR'S ARMY, received at this office, and from a source that may be depended on, state that the military operations in Venezuela, are decidedly in favor of the patriots. The Independent Congress had been called to meet at Margarita. [The items of news, and Bolivar's proclamation for summoning the Congress are now translating, and will appear in the next Gazette.]

W. C. W. Gaz.

A London paper of Dec. 28, says, "The Spanish Budget for the ensuing year has been presented to the king, by which it appears that the arrears of 1816 and 1817 amount to 35 millions of dollars. A deficit of 10 millions also results from a comparative view of the estimated revenue and proposed expenditure for the ensuing year of 1817."

As a proof of the miserably defective state of representation of Scotland in parliament, we may mention that in the town of Kilmarnock, containing a population of 13,800, only one gentleman has a vote in the election of a member of parliament.

Gen Savary has been condemned to death.

Rumors of war had prevailed at Vienna, but were contradicted as groundless in the latest French and German papers.

A Liverpool paper of Dec. 28, says, "Not less than 8000 barrels of flour from America have arrived in the last two days."

The measures of the present Chamber of Deputies in France are as tyrannical as the last; more cunning is displayed—and that seems to be the only difference. The press and people are equally enslaved; while the powers and influence of the clergy are increased to an alarming extent. They are viewed as the infallible pillars of loyalty.

Columbian.

Captain Cooper arrived at Norfolk on the 25th ult. informs that there were 25 American seamen in close confinement at St. Jago de Cuba, who were captured in a small Cathagenian privateer, off that port. The privateer had captured two Spanish vessels, one of which was a large Gunswan, with a cargo of slaves—having no place to send them in, the privateer-men permitted the negro captain to go

ashore at St. Jago, to procure the means of ransoming his vessel and cargo, and lay too off the port waiting his return. In the meantime, however, the Spaniards at St. Jago manned a large Baltimore schooner, in which they went out and captured the privateer and her prizes. The Americans in port were not permitted to visit or converse with the prisoners. Markets dull and produce scarce.

Boston, March 1.

FROM LA PLATA.

Captain Page, who has arrived at the Vineyard from the river of Plate, which he left on the 3d of Dec. has forwarded the following memorandum to Mr. Hall.

"The Buenos Ayres government was to declare war against the Portuguese on the 6th Dec. Gen. Artigas was skirmishing with the Portuguese, but not much was done on either side. Most of the British vessels had sailed with half cargoes or in ballast."

Capt. Page also sent on B. A. papers to the 1st December.

The papers contain the official account of the advance of the Portuguese in an hostile manner on the Spanish territory on the Eastern side of La Plata, and of the Portuguese Squadron at Maldonado—& directs that they be watched and repelled if necessary.

The government had issued a long Decree to encourage privateering against the commerce of Spain.

Particular rewards are promised to cruizers that shall intercept dispatches or take transports with troops or munitions of war.

The mode of boarding neutral vessels is prescribed.

All prizes are to be free of duty and all articles of war.

Negroes between the age of 12 and 40 years of age, taken, are to be paid for by government—to serve in the army, and after a certain period to be free. All not fit for service to be free at once.

All vessels of little value, taken on the high seas, are to be burned.

In Peru the Patriot Warrior Don Manuel Asconio Padilla has deceased.

The papers display in an increased degree the spirit of independence, and hostility to Spain.

From South America.—Arrived on Saturday evening at this port, the brig Lady-Mary-Pelham, Capt. Sanders, in 57 days from Buenos Ayres. Capt. S. informs, that a Portuguese force had taken Maldonado, (and when he sailed, Dec 23d) and was marching against Montevideo, which was defended by 6000 well disciplined troops. Great unanimity prevailed among the Provinces, which had united under one general government.

The Privateer Mammoth had captured a ship and two brigs, and sent them into Buenos Ayres.

The Patriot Schooner Congress, Almeida, left Buenos Ayres in company with the Lady Mary-Pelham. She was bound on a cruise off Havana and was said to have charge of despatches for the Government of the U. States.—Com. Adv.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received by the trustees appointed to contract for and superintend the building of a Meeting house of stone, brick & wood, 60 by 40 feet, on the Hickman road, 5 1/2 miles from Lexington, where the trustees will meet on the first day of April next, for that purpose—

which building will be let by private contract wholly, or separate as may be thought most advisable—any person or persons desirous to undertake the work may see a plan of said building with descriptions of the work at George Trotter's son, in Lexington, Peter Higbee's in Jessamine and James Easton's in Nicholasville, so as to enable them to bring forward their bids on that day where attendance will be given by

DANIEL BRYAN, } Trustees.
PETER HIGBEE, }
and others.

12-3c

A New daily and tri-weekly Paper

AT THE

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Encouraged by the success and distinguished patronage of this Gazette, and in conformity with the wishes and solicitations of his numerous patrons, the editor proposes, at the commencement of the next session of Congress, to publish, on an extra-supply sheet,

A DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY PAPER,

TO BE ENTITLED

THE CITY OF WASHINGTON

GAZETTE.

Price, daily, ten dollars, or three a week, five dollars, per annum. For the accommodation of commercial friends, advertisements will be received.

The politics, and general conduct of the paper, will be in most respects, the same as the present Gazette—liberal and independent Republicanism.

Important public documents and state papers will be printed at full length, and a competent reporter, for each body of Congress, is intended to be employed to report for the Gazette. All interesting articles of intelligence will be carefully selected and published.

A prospectus, detailing particulars, will be issued in due time, and transmitted to the postmaster in different parts of the Union.

Distant subscribers will have their papers well packed, and regularly forwarded to order.

City of Washington,

Weekly Gazette Office, March 6, 1817.

A Valuable Collection of

BOOKS,

AT AUCTION.

A Gentleman wishing to dispose of his

PRIVATE LIBRARY.

Consisting of many valuable Books.

They will be sold at Auction,

THIS DAY,

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Auction Room—

Among them is one set Dr. Reese's CYCLOPEDIA. The Books may be viewed on the morning of the day of sale.

DANL. BRADFORD, Auct.

March 24.

MASONIC DIPLOMAS

for sale at this Office.

AUCTION.

ON MONDAY, March 31st, will be sold at Auction, that valuable HOUSE & LOT on Poplar Row, at present occupied by Mr. Abraham S. Coca. The lot has a front of 36 feet, extending back half the distance to Market street. The house is well built and commodious, 23 feet front, extends back 36 feet, and is situated in the most pleasant part of Lexington, for a private residence. The sale will take place at three o'clock in the afternoon. Terms 1300 dollars cash in hand; 1400 in sixty days, and the remainder in one hundred and twenty days.
D. BRADFORD, Auc.
Lexington, March 24—12-6

Rotterdam Hotel,

THE SUBSCRIBER
Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the above
WELL-KNOWN TAVERN,
No. 123, North-Fourth-Street.

(Between Race and Vine streets.)

WHERE he will accommodate travellers, boarders, or lodgers, with private rooms, required, either by the year, week, or day. He has extensive stabling, and buildings for horses and carriages; and lodges, by keeping the best liquors, and provisions, which the market affords, clean beds, and by constant attention to his customers to give general satisfaction, and merit a share of public patronage.

BUEL ROWLEY.

Philadelphia, Jan. 27, 1817. 12-7w

JOHN STICKNEY,

Will give Cash for

Flaxseed Oil, Beeswax, Tallow,

Hogs Lard and Butter,

AT HIS COMMISSION HOUSE,

MAIN STREET.

AND HAS FOR SALE,

Flaxseed for Sowing,

A Consignment of Writing, Printing and Wrapping Paper, at the Factory wholesale prices.

Coffee very low by the Bag, and

15 lbs. fine Apples.

March 24—12-2

Elizabeth Keiser,

CAN ACCOMMODATE a few gentlemen with

PRIVATE BOARDING and LODGING—opposite the Episcopal Church.

March 24, 1817. 12-4

THE SUBSCRIBERS will give one dollar per bushel, cash in hand, for any quantity of WHEAT delivered at the Tammany Steam Mill, in Lexington. Apply at the Store of E. J. Winter & Co. next door to Sam. & Geo. Trotter, or at the Mill, to JOHN & THOS. P. HART.

March 24. 12-4

IRISH LINES.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received, via

Potsburg and opened for Sale at Messrs. Hotterman Pearson & Co's Store; two cases of IRISH LINEN, which he brought over with him from Ireland, and is enabled to dispose of, either by the case or piece, on the lowest terms.

ALEXANDER BLACKWELL.

March 24. 12-1

Jessamine County, set.

TAKEN UP by Jacob Oler, living on the Sugar Creek Road, near the River, a DARK BAY MARE, 15 hands high, 4 years old, shod before, both hind feet white, with a Star and Snip. Appraised 55 dollars, this 6th January, 1817.

A True Copy. W. N. POTTS, J. P.

March 23. 12-3

Exchange.

THE Subscriber has from one to two thousand dollars worth of carpenters and bricklayers' work he wants done, for which he will give in exchange, the same amount in any kind of smith's work. Any person willing to undertake it, will please apply soon.

THOS. STUDMAN

Lexington, March 22. 12-6

Removal.

The Subscriber has removed his COMMISSION STORE, on Short-street, near the corner of Church-street, next door to Mr. J. Hart's Store, opposite to the Market-house, where he still keeps an assortment of Groceries, Toys, Tin Ware, of the newest fashion, Whiskey, Beer, Cyder, Stone and Common Ware, by wholesale and retail.

W. MENTELLE.

March 24. 12-3

The Subscriber

WILL DELIVER at his Laboratory, during

the Summer, a course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, and also give lessons on the Mathematics. With his lectures will be connected such Chemical experiments as tend to shed light upon various parts of Natural Philosophy.

The course will commence on the first Monday of May, and be continued until the last week in September. The hour of attendance will be 5 o'clock, P. M. every day in the week except Saturday. Having a tolerably complete Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, Ortery, Globes, &c. no pains shall be spared to render the course useful. The female part of his school shall continue to meet with his most assiduous care, the senior class in which, will, during the summer, be attending to instructions on Astronomy, Chemistry, and the Belles-Lettres.

JAMES BLYTHE.

Lexington March 16. 12-6

RAN-AWAY

FROM the subscriber on the 7th inst. a negro woman named D. E. L. F. about 35 years of age, 5 feet 1 inch high, black complexion, and of very thin make, with an impediment in her speech—had on when she went away a white livery frock. It is thought that she will stay about Sanders' Factory, or probably make for the state of Ohio. Any person who will apprehend the said negro, and bring her home to me, living about 7 miles west of Lexington, on Steel's Run, shall be well rewarded for their trouble.

MOSES HICKS.

March 17, 1817. 11-3

Jessamine County, set.

TAKEN UP by William Kennedy, living on the east fork of Jessamine creek, a BAY HORSE, star in his forehead, some saddle spots on each side, marked with the collar very much, each side a little; somewhere about 10 years old, about fifteen hands high, branded on the near hip with an O. Appraised to 45 dollars.

A Copy. Attest,

DANL. B. PRICE, J. P. c. c.

November 5, 1816. 11-3

Fayette County, set.

TAKEN UP by Francis Springer, 4 miles from Lexington, on the Leesport road, a BAY FILLY, about 3 years old, neither dross nor branded, about 13 hands high, appraised to 25 dollars. Also A GRAY FILLY, two years old last spring, about 13 hands high, not dock nor branded, Appraised to 10 dollars before me.



Charles Cammens.

HAIR CUTTER, WIG MAKER &c.
Next door to Capt. Postlethwait's, Main street.
INFORMS his customers and the public, that he has just received from Philadelphia, in addition to his former stock
Elegant Razors, Eau de Cologne, Razor Strops and Paste, Soaps of all kinds, Hair Brushes, Combs & Comb Brushes, Gentlemen's Gloves, Shaving Soap, Tooth Powder & Brushes, Tweezers, Nail Brushes, Sealing Wax, Tied Pencils, Pomatum, Shaving Boxes, Pocket Glasses, &c. &c.
Just received from New-Orleans, 100,000 best Spanish Segars, which may be had very low by the box or small quantity. 1-d.

Advertisement.

I AM authorised by Mr. Francis Patterson of Green County, Ohio, to make sale of the LOT of GROUND adjoining the Baptist Meeting House, in Lexington, known on the plan of the said town by the number 20. It is an inlet about 66 feet on Main-street, and extends to Short-street, having the same front on each street.

This Lot will be sold on reasonable terms; and those wishing to obtain Lots to build on in Lexington, should make early application for this, as there are but few unimproved Lots in the place more desirable.

CHAS. HUMPHREYS.
Lexington, Dec 5, 1816. 50-1f

Lexington Lancaster SCHOOL and ACADEMY.

IT is with much pleasure I inform the inhabitants of this town and vicinity, that by the first of January, I shall have my NEW SEMINARY in a condition to be occupied by all my school—the rooms will be large, comfortable and well fitted for the purpose of teaching—the male and female departments separate, an accommodation that heretofore I have not had in my power to render. Having formed a connexion with three gentlemen, whose requirements entitle them to my highest confidence, I trust it will be in my power to give unlimited satisfaction to all who may favor the institution with their patronage.

In the female Academy will be taught English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Composition, Music and Drawing.
Terms of Tuition in the Lancaster School, 4 dollars per quarter. Books, Writing Paper, Slates, &c. furnished. In the other departments, 6 dollars per quarter, [music and drawing separate charges] nothing furnished except pens and ink. Semi-annual examinations will be held, and a regular set of Books kept in the Lancaster School, showing the progress of the children in that department. A vacation of two weeks will be given after each examination.
December 18, 1816—53

The number of teachers, the several improvements in the Lancaster School and the great expense of the establishment will be presumed, be a sufficient apology for the small alteration in the terms of tuition. A limited number of poor children of respectable parents, will be as usual be received and taught gratis.

Indian Queen Tavern.

BENJ. LANPHEAR.

Formerly keeper of the Boston Coffee House, HAS the pleasure of informing his friends and the public that he has opened that large and elegant house built by Patterson Barn, Esq. on the corner of Main-Cross and Short Streets, in Lexington, Kentucky, where he intends devoting his whole attention to accommodate and please those who shall honor him with their custom.
Lexington, 1st Jan. 1817. 1-f.

THE RED RIVER IRON WORKS,

ARE now in full blast; great alterations having been made for the better in the FURNACE, and she is now making metal of a superior quality. The FORGE is entirely new, and in high operation; making BAR IRON equal, if not greatly superior to Dorey or any other imported Iron. Any orders left with Mr. Maclean, at my Iron Store in Lexington, will be executed with neatness and dispatch, having employed the best workmen the country can afford. The IRON STORE at Lexington, will be constantly supplied with IRON and CASTINGS for the convenience of merchants, mechanics and farmers. Patterns left there will meet a speedy conveyance to the works.
THOMAS DEYE OWINGS.
Lexington, December 21. 55-1f

NEW SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber, lately from the state of New-York, having rented Samuel Ayres' school room, a few doors from the corner of Main and Mulberry-streets, proposes to receive Scholars therein, both male and female, to be taught in one or more of the following branches of literature, viz: Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar & Geography—Also, Geometry, Plane Trigonometry with their application to mensuration of Heights and Distances, Surveying of Land and Navigation—Also, Mensuration of Superficies and Solids, Gaging, Dialing and Book-keeping by single or double entry. The subscriber having been engaged in the tuition of YOUTH about sixteen years, in several parts of America, in which he had the patronage and support of the generous public, certificates of which he can produce. For further satisfaction he refers to Samuel Ayres or Elisha Allen, of this town. Feeling conscious that his diligent attention to his pupils, will not fail to produce the desired effects. Every favour will be gratefully acknowledged.
An EVENING SCHOOL will also be held in the same room.
CORNELIUS WING.
Lexington, January 2, 1817. 1-

CARDING & FULING

At Royle's Factory, on the Frankfort road, one mile from Lexington.
Wool carded at 6d. per pound.
Also, Felling and finishing Cloths, Linsey, &c. in the best manner, at all times, having water there year round.

For Sale,

A quantity of very strong coarse Sattinets, very suitable for Negroes clothing, and some Woolens.
THOMAS ROYLE.
August 15, 1816. 52-1f

TOBACCO.

THE highest price will be given for prime TOBACCO, at the Lexington Warehouse.
DAVID HALESTEAD.
Jan. 1, 1817.

GEORGE SHANNON,

Attorney at Law.
KEEPS his office on Poplar Row, in the same house occupied by the Lexington Branch Bank.
9-1f
February 25, 1816.

For Sale,

TWO HUNDRED and FIVE acres of first rate LAND, about eighty acres cleared, on which is a good Dwelling-house, Kitchen, Loom-house, Negro-house, Spring-house, new Barn and Hen-house, &c. One hundred and eighty-three bearing Apple-trees, chiefly choice grafted fruit, Pear-trees, Cherry-trees, Damson-trees, and excellent never-failing water. Terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises, five miles from Lexington, about half mile east of the Leestown road.
A. BAINBRIDGE.
Nov. 12. 47-1f

JULIUS GUINAND Watchmaker.

HAS for sale an assortment of the most fashionable

Watches and Jewellery

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
—ALSO—
Clock and Watch Materials

OF THE BEST WORKMANSHIP;
All of which will be sold low at reduced prices.

He keeps his shop two doors below Capt. Postlethwait's tavern, formerly occupied by Dr. Boswell as a shop and residence, where he makes and repairs CLOCK and WATCHES in the best and neatest manner.
Lexington, Sept. 23. 39

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

20 Carpenters and Mill Wrights, ALSO

SEVERAL STONE MASONS.

Accustomed with erecting furnaces for an IRON FOUNDRY, and an experienced man capable of erecting Iron Work. Also, wanted to contract with some person or persons to cut 10,000 cords of Wood, before November next. The above work is wanted near the main road leading from Louisville to Vincennes, about fifty miles from Louisville. Enquire of Mr. Williamson at French Lick, or Marshalls, near Lick Creek, or J. and T. G. Prentiss, or John Peck, Lexington, Kentucky.
Also, wanted to purchase several cords of Oak.
August 7th, 1816. 33

FOR SALE,

ON a long credit, by giving bond and approved security, an

Elegant New Carriage.

Apply to THOMAS T. TODD, Lexington, or JOHN TODD, near Walnut-Hill. 40-

John Norton,

DRUGGIST,

[Opposite the Insurance Bank, Main st. Lexington]
HAS received an extensive assortment of Fresh Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumes, Pocket and Key Instruments, Scarificators, Spring and Crown Lancets, Scales and Weights, &c. Physicians, Merchants and the public, will be supplied on the lowest terms, wholesale or retail. He has on hand 2000lb Stone Oelre, which he will sell low for cash.
August 17, 1816. 34-

B. KARRICK, TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has again removed to his old stand on Main-cross street, next door to Mr. Shaw's Hat Factory, where his old customers and others can have their work done in the neatest and most fashionable manner and on the best terms.
TWO or THREE APPRENTICES wanted
Dec. 16. 51

Partnership Dissolved.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Ashton, Beach and Neille,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent—All those having demands on the firm, are requested to apply to Ashton and Beach for the same—all indebted to the firm are to make payment to Ashton and Beach, who are authorised to receive the same.
R. ASHTON,
JOSEPH BEACH,
HUGH NEILLE.
Lexington, March 24, 1816. 10-

The Coach Making Business.

In all its various branches, is still carried on at the old stand by ASHTON & BEACH, where Carriages, Gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired on the shortest notice, and in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

150 BARRELS

BROWN SUGAR,

For Sale by WILLIAM C. BELL,
At his store on Cheapside—opposite the Market-house.
47
Nov. 18.

NEW GOODS,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

E. WARFIELD

Has just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening at his Store, Main-street, Lexington, an elegant assortment of Merchandise, which he is determined to sell low, wholesale or retail for Cash—he has fresh Teas, and many India goods that have been very scarce for some time past—such as Samsas, Lute-strings, Sursuckers, India Mulls, plain and figured China ware, &c. &c. together with an elegant assortment of fancy goods, suitable to the season.
May 10, 1816. 20-1f

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO THE LADIES.

THE Lexington Manufacturing Company are desirous of obtaining a quantity of fine bleached Linen or Cotton RAGS, which are necessary to enable them to manufacture the important article of fine Paper, of which so much is annually imported, and might be avoided if the patriotism or economy of the ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to adopt the custom of the ladies in the eastern states, viz. to keep a Rag Bag, which is usually hung up in a place convenient for the purpose, and in which are deposited the Rags that almost daily appear in every large family. At the end of the year your rag bags thus attended, will produce you a liberal sum for pin-money, and greatly aid the important manufactures of your state.
Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached Linen or Cotton Rags—and a price in proportion for coarser quality, or for tow made from flax or hemp.
Apply at the Lexington Manufactory or to J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 48-1f

FOR SALE,

72 Acres first rate LAND—42 acres cleared. Situated one mile west of Lexington. Possession (if sold) can be given immediately, and if not sold it will be rented about the middle of February. Apply to me on Water-street, Lexington.
D14. 51 f WM. TOD.

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime CAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best

DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.

Commissioners, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase those articles either for the foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES,

Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for TALLOW, HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes & Pot Ashes, at the above factory.
41
October 10, 1814

LEXINGTON MANUFACTORY

THE Proprietors of this extensive establishment are happy in announcing to the public that their Buildings are completed and their Machinery in full operation.

They are ready to receive orders for all kinds and quantities of BROAD CLOTHS, CASIMERS, PLAINS, FLANNELS, COATINGS, BLANKETS & NEGRO CLOTHS; also FELTINGS for papermakers, BILLIARD CLOTHS &c.—Also every description of PRINTING, WRAPPING and WRITING PAPER, PASTE BOARDS, FULLERS BOARDS, SHEATHING PAPER, &c. Also, RECORD PAPER, and BLANK PAPER of superior quality of any description or to imitate any colour and quality at short notice.

Having spared no labour or expense in procuring the best Machinery and Workmen in this country and from Europe, the proprietors are confident that every article of their manufacture shall be equal in quality to any imported from Europe or manufactured in the United States.

In consequence of their having on hand a large stock of wool, the proprietors do not wish to receive more at present, but will want all they can obtain in a few months, for which they will give the highest prices paid in any part of America. They will however at all times exchange the goods of their Manufactory for Wool or Rags. Persons desirous of selling stock or purchasing, or ordering goods, will please apply at said factory, or to J. C. & M. D. RICHARDSON, or J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
August 27, 1816. 36

The Third Volume

Of Bradford's Edition of the

LAW OF KENTUCKY.

THIS work is now in the press, and the printing nearly finished. The publication will be delayed a few weeks, in order to add to it the laws of the ensuing session of the general assembly. It will then comprehend all the General Laws which have been passed since the publication of the second volume, and the three volumes contain the whole statute laws of Kentucky.

We have on hand a few copies of the first and second volumes. Gentlemen wishing to provide the libraries with a complete copy of the laws, will do well by applying soon, as they will remain a very short time on hand when the third volume is published.
Nov 18. 47

Bear and Otter Skins

WANTED.

SAMPL & GEO. TROTTER & Co.

OFFER the highest price in CASH for prime

BEAR & OTTER SKINS,

Delivered at their Warehouse.
Lexington, Dec. 18. 1-

Allen & Grant,

Commission Merchants, Pittsburgh,

Inform their friends in the Western Country, that they have removed to the Warehouse lately occupied by G. & C. Anshutz. From the superior convenience of their Warehouse, and its proximity to the river, the Merchants of Kentucky will find it to their advantage to consign to them.
Pittsburgh, May 6.

SILVER PLATING.

ANDREW M. JAGUARY and JOHN C. NUTTMAN, Have commenced the

Silver Plating Business,

Opposite the Kentucky Insurance Company's Office, Main Street, Lexington, Kentucky, under the firm of

JANUARY & NUTTMAN.

Where they have on hand an elegant assortment of PLATED WARE, consisting of *Bridle Bits, Stirrups, Spurs, Saddlery, Coach Mounting, &c.* which they will dispose of at wholesale or retail on moderate terms. Country Merchants and Saddlers will find it their interest to give them a call before they purchase. Old work replated in the best manner, and cash given for old Silver and Pewter.
N. B. John C. Nuttman will continue to execute

ENGRAVING

Of all kinds, in the neatest manner, on application as above.
Lexington, Sept. 25. 40-1f

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he still keeps a house of ENTERTAINMENT, at his old stand on Short-street, between Limestone st. and the Court House, where he hopes by his attention, to merit a continuation of the support that has been so liberally given to the house, particularly by travellers and others.

JABEZ VIGUS.
Lexington, Feb. 14, 1817. 7-1f

Masonic Diplomas,

For sale at this Office.

Brass Foundry.

The subscriber informs his friends and the Public in general that he continues to carry on the Brass Founding business in all its various Branches, at the old stand formerly occupied by I. & E. Woodruff, on Main Street, and will always keep on hand an assortment of Andirons, Shovel and Tongs, Door Knockers, Candlesticks, &c. finished in the neatest manner; he will likewise cast Bells, and work for Machinery on the shortest notice; he has also a Cup lo for casting Iron, all orders in that line will be punctually attended to. Grateful for past favors he hopes to merit a continuance of the same
EZRA WOODRUFF.
Lexington, July 9th, 1815. 28-

Robert A. Gatewood,

Has opened a very general and well selected assortment of

Merchandise,

In his new brick house, opposite Mr. James Wier's Store, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail on a very small advance for Cash.
January 1, 1816

NOTICE.

THE subscribers wish to contract for a quantity of WHEAT, and CORN—Also, PORK, BACON, and WHISKY, and a quantity of WHISKY BARRELS—for which they will pay the highest price in Cash, on delivery.
J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
Lexington, Nov. 29, 1816. 49-1f

FLOUR, CORN.

A QUANTITY of the above articles wanted, for which the highest price in CASH will be given—They must be delivered on the Ohio or Kentucky rivers, before the 1st of March next.

WILKINS & ERNEST.

LEAN SUGAR by the barrel.
Lexington, December 23d, 1816.—52-1f



Stills for Sale.

The Subscriber has on hand, Stills of different sizes and of the best quality, which he will sell low for cash. He has lately received from Philadelphia a quantity of Copper, which enables him to furnish

Stills and Boilers

Of any size, at the shortest notice. He also continues to carry on the

TINNING BUSINESS,

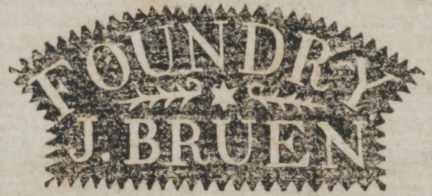
as usual—Two or three JOURNEYMEN TINNERS would be employed, to whom the highest wages will be given.
M. FISHEL.
Lexington, October 1, 1816. 7-1f

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the subscribers have been duly appointed administrators on the estate of Jeremiah Bowers Borland, dec'd.—Those having claims against the estate will present them for settlement, those that are indebted are requested to make immediate payment.
JOHN JENCKES,
JOS. S. BORLAND,
LEONARD WHEELER.
Lexington, Jan. 22. 4-3m.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS, my stock and farm have been much injured by persons passing through on foot and horse, this is intended to inform such strollers that I shall positively make an example of all such transgressors hereafter. For S. TEGARDEN.
W. H. TEGARDEN.
December 12. 51-1f



HAVING commenced a FOUNDRY, in the town of Lexington, opposite Lewis Sanders Main street, wishes to inform his friends and the public in general, that all kinds of BRASS and IRON MACHINERY may be had on the shortest notice, and in the best manner also BELLS for Taverns, Court houses, &c.
All orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

I will give the highest price in CASH for thin cast Iron, Copper Brass and Pewter.
Lexington, Dec. 23d 1816.—52-1f

S. H. WOODSON,

HAS removed to Lexington with an intention to devote himself to the practice of LAW. His office is kept in a front room of the brick building opposite Capt. Postlethwait's Inn.
1-1f Jan. 6, 1817.

For Sale,

Seven lots on Water Street, beginning below Bradford & Bowles Steam Mill, to the corner of Spring street, opposite the Play-house, the whole containing 200 feet front on Water street, and upwards of 90 feet on Spring street: this ground will be so divided as to make Seven Lots, of about 29 feet each, but if more agreeable to purchasers, will be sold in larger lots.

One-third of the purchase money will be required in hand—the balance, a liberal credit will be given of one, two and three years. The title is unexceptionable, the situation on one of the most improving streets in Lexington.—Apply to
WILLIAM MACBEAN, or JOHN WRIGGLESWORTH.
June 20, 1816. 26-1f

Wool Carding.

Merino and Common Wool Carding in a Superior Style and on the usual terms at Sanders, 2 1/2 Miles from Lexington, by
LEWIS SANDERS.
Lexington, May 28, 1815.

Dancing School.

JOHN DARRAC, (Professor of Dancing,) RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that his DANCING SCHOOL will be opened on Friday the 18th of October, at Mr. Cornelius Coyle's house, corner of Jordan's Row and Main-street, where he proposes to teach the art of Dancing in all its various branches, with a variety of new and fashionable cotillions.

Persons desirous of being instructed are requested to apply to Mr. Giron's Confectionary Store, Mill-street, or to John Darrac at Mr. Wickliff's tavern.

An Evening School will be opened for a limited number of young gentlemen on an immediate application—his time would not permit him otherwise to attend.

Regular PRACTISING BALLS will be established as soon as his pupils are sufficiently instructed.
October 7. 41

THE WESTERN

Piano-Forte Manufactory,

Jordan's Row, next door to the Reporter Printing Office.

T. L. EVENDON,

MANUFACTURER OF PIANO-FORTES, (many years in London and five years in Philadelphia,) respectfully informs ladies and gentlemen of the Western Country, that he has removed to Lexington, where he manufactures Piano-Fortes; which for goodness, beauty, and price combined, cannot be equalled from any source; on the truth of which assertion, and on that only, T. L. E. presumes to ask that patronage from a discerning public, for which he is solicitous, and hopes when it is found that his Pianos (on the result of long experience) are preferable to others of American make, and no dearer—and equal to the best imported—made of better materials—stand the climate better—and 20 per cent cheaper—that he will meet that encouragement that skill, liberality, and industry may reasonably hope for from a liberal public; which will at all times be gratefully received by their most obedient servant,
D. c. 27, 1816. 52-1f

DIRECT TAX OF 1816.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber has received lists of the Direct Tax of the United States, for 1816, remaining due upon property in the following counties in the state of Kentucky, not owned, occupied or superintended by some person residing within the collection district in which it is situated, and that he is authorised to receive the said taxes with an addition of ten per cent thereon: Provided such payment is made within one year after the day on which the Collector of the district where such property lies, had notified that the tax had become due on the same.

For what county. Date of Collector's notification that the Tax had become due.

Fayette,	Oct 1, 1816.
Jessamine,	ditto
Woodford,	ditto
Butler,	Sept 23, 1816.
Logan,	ditto
Barren,	ditto
Warren,	ditto
Cumberland,	ditto
Bourbon,	Aug. 28, 1816.
Bracken,	ditto
Mason,	ditto
Nicholas,	ditto
Lewis,	ditto
Campbell,	Sept 26, 1816.
Boone,	ditto
Harrison,	ditto
Franklin,	ditto
Scott,	ditto
Pendleton,	ditto
Gallatin,	ditto

Collector's Office, Jan. 21, 1817

JOHN H. MORTON,
Collector designated by the Secretary of the Tre sury.

Printers authorised to publish the laws, in this state, are requested to insert the above eight weeks, and forward their accounts.

For Sale,

THE HOUSE & LOT in Market street, now occupied by Mr. Desjardes, first door below the new Presbyterian Church, and third above the Episcopalium.—For terms apply to Mr. John L. Martin, or to the subscriber, one and one-fourth miles north of Lexington.
JABEZ VIGUS.
April 8, 1816. 16-1f

PAPER HANGINGS,

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that they have just received an elegant assortment of

French and American Paper

Hangings,

Which they offer for sale at very moderate prices. Among them there are a few sets of the Monuments of Paris, Views of the City and Bay of Naples, with an elegant representation of Mount Vesuvius.

Captain Cook's voyage in the Pacific Ocean, and a representation of his death by the Owyhee nation.

A view of the Chase, Paul and Virginia, and some views in India. They also have received a few handsome figures for Chimney boards.

They have also received an extensive assortment of

GROCERIES,

Consisting of Teas, Coffee and Chocolate. Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugar. Raisins, Almonds and Brunes. Gloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Allspice, Peppers, Mustard, Cinnamon, Rice and Ground Ginger. Indigo, Allum, Madder, Brimstone, Copperas, Glue and Rosin. Lancaster, Scotch and Maccobay Snuff. Spanish and Common Segars. McQueys best Chewing Tobacco. Wines, French Brandy, Jamaica Spirits, Holland Gin and Whisky—Best Quality. Cod Fish, Shad, Salmon, Mackerel, Scotch and Pickled Herrings. Wash Balls, Shaving Soap, New-England Cheese and Sweet Oil.

The Subscribers continue to put up Paper Hangings, and execute

PAINTING & GLAZING.

Orders from the adjoining